on the way to Fort Monroe and was examined with marked satisfaction.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Printing Seaman was tried to-day in the Circuit Court, on a charge of malfeasance and embezzlement while in office, and ac-The authorities of Norfolk intended to subject the

The authorities of Norfolk intended to subject the United States steamship Reanoke to quarantine. This would have kept her some time out of Government use, otherwise she would have been taken into Portsmouth and not to New-York for repairs.

A contract is being made with the Colonization Society for the support and care of the Africans captured by the Mohawk, as in the case of those found on board the Echo, and it is probable that they will be conveyed to Liberia in a chartered vessel.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 21, 1860. Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration of the Revenue law. He said he should press this question so that he might know who were the friends of

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether some action is not necessary to provide for the better safety of passengers between New-York and San

Francisco.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn on Monday the 10th of June.

Laid over.
On motion of Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.), the resolution to alter the hour of meeting of the Senate to 11 o'clock was taken up and carried by Yeas 32, Nava 11. On motion of Mr. HALE, the Overland Mail bill was made the special order for 113 o'clock Thursday.
On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the bill
for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade

After alluding to the loathesome and revolting aspects of the African slave-trade, Mr. W. said that in this age, illumined by the lights of Christian civilization, this abhorred traffic flourishes in defiant mockery of the laws, the sentiments, and the opinions of the civilized world. To America, he continued, belongs the glory of having led the nations in their effort to suppress this odious and polluted traffic; but in this work of inhumanity, which now stains and dishonors the age, American citizens, lusting for gold, though it be soiled by blood and tears, are enacting guilty deeds which bring dishonor and shame upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed tears, are enacting guilty deeds which bring dishonor and shame upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed vigor a traffic which is rekindling anew on the coasts of Africa the fierceness of savage warfare, and adding "new and fiercer passions to the contests of barbarians." American ships, chartered by American citizens, manned by American seamen, furnished with "the instruments of misery and torture, manneles and fetters," forged by American artisaus, are hovering on the african waters for human cargoes, or floating upon the seas, freighted with "cargoes of despair," with anguish, suffering, and death. The American flag is prostituted to cover this loathsome commerce by American citizens, who should rather pour out their hearts' blood to save that flag frem such pollution and dishonor. American Christians, in shameless defiance of the moral sense of mankind and the laws of their country, greedily clutch the surviving victims of this lawless and piratical traffic, and doom them, in this Christian land, to perpetual bondage. American juries, regardless alike of the laws of the country and their own sworn obligations, refuse to indict or convict the andactions pirate and felon engaged in this "work of hell, foul and dark." American juriest misconstrue, micinterpret, and pervert the statutes of the country, to save the pirate from a felon's doom, to keep the victim of his crimes in perpetual servitude, and to shield the guilty purchaser of that victim from the just retribution of the viciated laws of his country. American political economists clamor for the reopening of the slave traffic; and American politicians

American political economists clamor for the re-opening of the slave traffic; and American politicians opening of the slave traffic; and American politicians demand the modification or repeal of the laws which brand the slave-trade as piracy; for these laws wound the refined and nice sensibilities of chivalric gentle-men, whose ardent souls hunger and thirst for the revimen, whose aroem soms hanger and thirst for the revival of a traffic the contemplation of which fills their heated imaginations with dazzling dreams of commercial grandeur, supremacy, and glory. American "commercial conventions" are held, "African labor associations" organized, "secret leagues" formed, and laws, the faith and honor of the nation, sent to seize regions where markets may be opened for the victims of this traffic. American journals justify these deeds of piracy and blood; these acts of sameless violation of law, justice, and honor, which offend the moral sense, and defy the public opinion of an enlightened age. Mr. W. then proceeded to show that the history of America bears ample evidence that the people of the United States have always been hostile to the African slave-trade; but, in spite of their well-known and oftrepeated sentiments, and of various acts of legislation, sanctioned by the general voice of the country, American seamen navigate them; American scames new laws to the analysis that the process openly purchase and hold in perpetual bondage the surviving victims of the unballowed trade, and the American flag, the banner of our pride, is unde to conceal and protect the wrong, violence, and crime; the theft of living men; the foulness and corruption of the steamflag, the banner of our peace, and crime; the theft of protect the wrong, violence, and crime; the theft of living men; the foulness and corruption of the steaming alaye-deck. He referred to the change wrought in the sentiments of at least a portion of the people of South Carolina and Georgia; grand juries refusing to indict the pirates and felons of the slaver Echo. Other cases were mentioned to show that the Federal authorities are set at defiance, and the laws trampled under foot. If, however, the American people would manifest their sincerity, now questioned; if they would vindicate the national character from the imputation of counivance at the violations of their acts for the suppression of the slave-trade, they must not only enforce existing laws, slave-trade, they must not only enforce existing laws, nt the violations of their acts for the suppression of the slave-trade, they must not only enforce existing laws, but enset such statutes us the exigencies of the occasion demand. To carry more fully into effect ex-isting laws against the slave-trade; to fulfill our treaty stipulations; to check the traffic now prosecuted, by our countrymen, with renewed vigor, and to vindicate the tarmished bonor of the country, he had introduced our countrymen, with renewed vigor, and covariance the tarnished bonor of the country, he had introduced this bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill, with such proofs as were necessary to sustain them. The first section directs the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed five steam screw sloops-of-war, for service on the Coast of Africa, in suppressing the slave-trade. [The vessels sent to the African waters, in compliance with the stipulations of the Webster-Ashburton treaty, being, by common consent, ill adapted to accomplish the extirpation of the slave traffic.] The second section of this bill increases the bounty, authorized by the third section of the act of 1819, to be paid to officers and seamen of any commissioned vessel of the United States for each African captured and delivered to any United States Marshal, from \$25 to \$100. The object of this increase of bounty is to

100. The object of this increase of bounty is e the officers and crews of American ships to

creased efforts for the capture of

to \$100. The object of this increase of boundy is to incide the officers and crews of American ships to increased efforts for the capture of African slavers. The third section of this bill provides that the bounty of \$50, now paid to any person for lodging information with the officers of the United States that any African has been imported in violation of law, shall be increased to \$100; and that it shall be the duty of any District-Antorney to sue and obtain from any Judge or Commissioner of the United States, a warrant, directing the Marshal to bring before the Judge or Commissioner such negro, together with the person in whose custody he may be; and the Judge or Commissioner shall examine summarily the case, and if it shall be ascertained that such person of color has been brought in contrary to law, the Judge or Commissioner, and if it shall direct the Marshal to take such person into safe keeping, subject to the order of the President; and it shall further be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner, on any probable cause, to commit into custody the person in whose custody such African was found, for trial according to law. The object of this section is to quicken the zeal of persons intrusted in the suppression of the slave traffic, by increasing the bounty paid for information furnished to the Government officials, and to enlarge the powers and duties of the officers of the United States. In view of the utter failure to recapture any of the hundreds of Africans imported in the Wanderer, now openly held as slaves in violation of law, some further legislation is demanded. The fourth section provides that all persons convicted of participation, directly or indirectly, in the slave-trade, either as officers or seamen on board vessels engaged in the trade, or who may fit out or be in any way interested in fitting out or sailing any ship for the purpose of engaging in that trade, shall be adjudged graitly of the crime of piracy, and punished therefor by imprisonment for life. It makes persons on the land who rha

of the traffic, and it increases the chances of conviction, now so difficult, by repealing the death penalty. Such change cannot fail to aid more

conviction, now so difficult, by repealing the death pensity. Such change cannot fail to aid more effectually the execution of the laws. The fifth section provides that any ship upon the seas, not a properly registered American ship, which shall display the American flag as a badge of its nationality, shall be guilty of felony, and the owners, officers, and crew thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, and the ship for-

imprisonment not less than one year, and the ship for-imprisonment not less than one year, and the ship for-ferted to the United States. The American flag is the fetted to the United States. The American flag is the fetted to the United States. The American flag is the fetted to the United States. The American flag is the fetted to the United States. The American flag is the the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes to the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes to the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes to the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes

knows, that the flag of the United States is stained with the pollutions of the African slave traffic, that it is the shield of the slave pirate on every sea, under cover of which he pursues his work of human misery, despair, and death. The reports made to our Government by our ministers abroad, and our naval officers, furnish the amplest evidence that the American flag is made to cover this polluted commerce in flesh and blood. The sixth section requires the master of every ship, before sailing for any port on the coast of Africa, to notify the Attorney of the United States for that District; and it requires the Attorney, mon reserving before sailing for any port on the coast of Africa, to notify the Attorney of the United States for that District; and it requires the Attorney, upon receiving such notice, to examine the vessel, to ascertain whether she is designed to be engaged in the African slave-trade, and to continue such examination until her actual departure; and every ship departing, or attempting to depart, in violation of this act, shall be forfeited. This provision gives ample power to, and makes it the duty of the District-Attorneys of the United States, to institute the most searching investigations into the character of all vessels sailing for the coast of Africa. A faithful execution of this section of the bill would make it most difficult to fit out these slavers in American ports. The 7th section of the bill provides that, whenever any American registered vessel shall be sold to a citizen of the United States, at any foreign port or place in North or South America, the West India Islands, the Cape de Verde Islands, or near the coast of Africa, the sale shall be utterly void, unless executed in the presence of a Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain a condition that the ship shall return to the United States for a new register. And if any citizen of the United States, is any such port or place, being the owner, or agent for the sale of an American ship or vessel, shall sell such ship or vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African slave-trade, or that she is about to make a voyage to the coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter a vessel of which he may be the owner, or the agent, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, with the intent to sell such ship or vessel on that coast, every person so offending, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for any district wherein he may be brought, or afterward found, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$10,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. And it makes every charter of

of the Coostitutional rights. He went into the history of the government of the Territories since the foundation of the Government to show that the sovereign power of the people of the Territories was never recognized. He instanced Tennessee, where the Judges took any State laws they pleased and enforced them: and Louisiana, where the President was authorized to appoint a Governor, who should exercise all the powers formerly possessed by the French Governor-General for the protection of the inhabitants in life, liberty, and religion. In 1803 Congress vested all power in the Governor and thirteen Councilors—not Councilors elected by the people. Where, then, he asked, was Popular Sovereignty? For fifteen years the Federal Government were invested with the supreme control over the Territories. In 1804 Louisiana was divided into two Territories, and the Governor of Indiana and the Judges were authorized to make laws for the upper division. To talk of Popular Sovereignty in regard to the people of the Territories was to deprive language of its meaning. This law of 1804, approved by Jefferson, whom the Republicans claimed as their political father, prohibited the introduction of slaves except by persons, citizens of the United States, who went in for the purpose of settling. This law is in force to this day, except where it is abrogated by State enactments. It gave protection to slave property in the Territories where owned by the citizen. Now political platforms proposed to protect everybody—Dutch, Irish, everybody—but could not protect the efforms, and by treaty under own Territories. The next acquisition was that of New-Mexico and California, and by treaty Congress was bound to protect these Territories the same as it did Louisiana. No doctrine of non-intervention could free this Government from the obligations imposed by the treaty stipulations, and by the Constitution, to afford protection in these acquisitions. If the people in these Territories thus conquered and became sovereign by an extended to the constitu brought, or afterward found, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$10,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. And it makes every charter of an American vessel, at any foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the slave-trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the coast of Africa, unless condemned as unseaworthy, illegal. The 8th section provides that, when any person shall lodge information with the attorney of the district against any person for the violation of this act, by any sale or charter of any vessel contrary to the act, it shall be the duty of the attorney to commence a prosecution against the offender, and upon conviction every such vessel shall be forfeited. By the minth section of the bill every owner or agent for the sale of an American ship who shall sell such ship in any of the ports aforesaid, and every purchaser of such ship shall, at the time of the execution of the instrument of writing in the mature of a bill of sale for histrument of writing in the mature of a bill of sale for ment from the obligations imposed by the treaty sipulations, and by the Constitution, to afford protection in these acquisitions. If the people in these Territories thus conquered and became sovereign by an act of organization, it was the same whether they conquered us, or we them; in any event, they were sovereign. This was an absurdity on its face. They could deprive those who conquered them of any benefit of the conquest. On that ground the South had objected to the mode in which California was admitted. He denied, however, that the admission of California into the Union was effected under the principles of Squat er Sovereignty. She asked for the protection of Territorial Government, but, owing to the discord in Congress, nothing was done, and finally California, with a population of 150,000 American freemen, came asking admission as a State, and her request was granted. She claimed no sovereignty.

Mr. Toombs then referred at length to the acts organizing New-Mexico and Utah, to show that Squater Sovereignty was not recognized; and he also examined the Kansas-Nebraska act, to show that it was intended to prevent intervention against Slavery. They agreed to organize the Territories, leaving the power of the people to be decided by the Supreme Court. The decision had been made. He demanded the bond, and those who refused to abide by the decision of the Court were false to their pledge. The Dred Scott decision compelled all Democrats to yield to its terms in spite of the compromise measures of 1850: in spite of for the sale of an American sup who shall self such ship in any of the ports aforesaid, and every purchaser of such ship shall, at the time of the execution of the instrument of writing in the nature of a bill of sale for the transfer of such ship, make eath before a minister or consul of the United States residing at such port or place that the said ship is not intended to be engaged in the African shave-trade; and if any such owner, agent, or purchaser, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by the acts of Congress for willful and corrupt perjury. The 7th, 8th, and 9th sections (Mr. Wilson said) were prepared and introduced into the Senate in 1854, in the form of a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, by the late John M. Chayton. The bill unanimously passed the Senate, but this wise and beneficent measure, intended to remedy a great abuse and to check the slave traffic, was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. That House was then engaged in a great struggle to repeal the restriction upon Slavery extension, embodied in the Missouri prohibition of 1820, and had no time to act upon this humane and Christian measure. He Court were false to their pledge. The Dred Scott decision compelled all Democrats to yield to its terms in spite of the compromise measures of 1850; in spite of the legislation of 1854, or of the platform of 1856. He hooted at the idea that because Congress could invest the Territories with power to protect property, then they could destroy it. Congress, after the passage of the Kansas act, intervened to set aside the oppressive acts of the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas. He called on all parties to respect the decision of the Supreme Court, and especially on Democrats, who had made a bargain to do so. He quoted from Mr. Douglas's speech of July 2, 1856, in which he said if the Constitution carried Slavery, let it go, no the Missouri profilition of least, and had no the act upon this humane and Christian measure. I had, therefore, incorporated this bill of Mr. Clayton entire into the bill he now proposed; and, as it receives the unanimous vote of the Senate in 1854, he confiden ly hoped it would receive the sanction of the Senate 1800. The British Government, with which we have, b is the period it would receive the sanction of the Schae in 18:0. The British Government, with which we have, by the Webster-Asbburton treaty, entered into stipulations for the extirpation of the African slave-trade, employs commissioners or agents, resident in Africa. He proposed in the tenth section of this bill, the appointment of a Commissioner to reside in Africa, whose duty it shall be to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade, under the direction and instruction of the President of the United States. The service that an able and faithful Slave Commissioner, resident in Africa, can render to the great work of extirpating the traffic in men must be invaluable. Mr. Wilson said in conclusion of his speech (of which the above is an abstract): By existing regulations, the naval officers sent to the African waters to aid in the suppression of the illegal slave traffic are responsible if the vessels captured are not, by a court of law, proved to be slavers. The difficulties of conviction, unless slaves are found on board, are well known. The off-repeated failures to convict in such cases are well known to the naval

crats, who had made a bargam to do so. He quoted from Mr. Douglas's speech of July 2, 1856, in which he said if the Constitution carried Slavery, let it go, no power on earth could prevent it. Mr. Cass held the same view. There was no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Kansas act, but there was a difference as to the effect of the bill, growing out of a different view as to the effect of the Constitution, which it was agreed to leave to the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Toembs repeated time and again that he called on Mr. Douglas and his friends to stand up to their bargam, and not to attempt to cheat the South of its rights by indirection—by unfriendly legislation. He reviewed at length the Dred Scott decision, to show that it sustained to the fullest extent the right of Slavery to protection in the Territories. He had no idea that Mr. Douglas's prediction that the Union would be fulfilled. He thought the Union could stand a little more than that. The Government could not be destroyed. Justice and Truth would preserve it. But if the dissolution of the Union was to result from this protection, let it come. He would addere to no Government that refused to grant him the protection it awed him. Mr. Toombs read from Mr. board, are well known. The oft-repeated failures to convict in such cases are well known to the naval officers, and cannot fail to repress their zeal, and thus restrain their action. By the eleventh section I propose to release the naval officers from any responsibility for arresting any vessel suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, and thereby leave them free to exercise their own judgments in making arrests, uninfluenced by any apprehensions of legal prosecutions. It is proposed, Mr. President, by the enactment of this bill, to construct five steam sloops-of-war for service in the African waters, "to assist," in the words of Daniel Webster, "in scoorging from the seas the worst pirates which ever intested them;" to release the mayal officers from any legal responsibilities for the capture of suspected slavers not proved to be slavers by the courts; to inche the zeal of officers and crews, by increasing fourfold the bounty for captures. to result from this protection, let it come. He would adhere to no Government that refused to grant him the protection it owed him. Mr. Toombs read from Mr. Douglas's Freeport speech to show that he asserted that the people of the Territories could exclude Slavery in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, which was in direct opposition to his speech of July, 1856. He accused Mr. Douglas of playing at the game of He accused Air. Doughs of parking at the same of "Heads I win, tails you lose," and seeking by craft and cunning to do what it was not boldness to do by open and manly effort. That was not the bargain, and the Government could not be maintained without observance of good faith. If the Territories would not obey the fundamental law of the hand, he would take the out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy; to facilitate the conviction of the slave pirates of land and sea, tate the conviction of the stave pirates of land and sea, by changing the penalty from death to imprisoment for life; to make the display of the American flag as a badge of nationality by a not legally-registered Ameri-can ship felony, the penalty of which is imprisonment of the crew and the forfciture of the vessel; to make the sale of American ships on the coast of Africa illie-

Non-intervention had been confounded with Squatter Sovereignty, and the rights of the South in the Territories with a slave code. He controverted Mr. Brown's position that the Territories, by the exercise of taxing power, might keep slaves out. The clave code afforded no remedy. He would not give a code of laws to be administered by a set of men who, in refusing protection where it owed it, had showed themselves unfit to be trusted.

In conclusion be called on his National friends to put the stamp of disapproval on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. There was a gleam of light coming from Chicago. Activon had been devoured by his own dogs. He called on the Democracy to unite against the common foe. the sale of American ships on the coast of Africa illle-gal, and to require the sellers and purchasers of Amer-ican vessels in any foreign port—in North or South America, the West India Islands, and the Cape de Verde Islands—make oath that such vessels are not in-tended to be engaged in the slave-trade; to forbid the abuse of consular scal-letters, by vessels sold abroad, by requiring them to return to the United States for new registers before making voyages to the African coast; and to enlarge the powers and increase the du-ties of the judicial officers of the United States in the exmonation of ships intended to sail for the ports of

the enactment of this bill. Existing statutes, however wisely framed, are imadequate to meet the necessities of the present. They have not only failed to preserve unsulfied the American flag upon the seas, and to prevent American ships, navigated by American seamen, from participating in the guilty commerce in flesh and blood between Africa and Cuba and Brazil, but they have failed to preserve American soil from the

blood between Africa and Cuba and Draza, but they have failed to preserve American soil from the polluting tread of imported African barbarians. I move the reference of this bill to the Judiciary Committee, and I ask the members of that Committee to give to it their earnest attention and favorable consideration. Should it have the favor of the Committee should it receive the succious of Congress.

and the approval of the President, and should be visions be rigorously enforced by the Executive and Judicial officers of the Government, it will, I am sure, contribute something to check the participation of our countrymen in an accursed and abhorred commerce, to vindicate the fame of our country, now tarnished, and

The bill for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds

was made the special order for Saturday.

A large number of House bills were read twice and

Mr. DAVIS'S (Dem., Miss.) resolutions were

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) did not originally concur

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) did not originally concur in the policy of the resolutions offered by the Semator from Mississipp, because he thought principles so clear did not require assertion; but having been attacked by persons having schemes against the Government, he felt it his duty to defend them. In reply to the asser-tion that it was an abstraction, he said it had a terrible practicality, and is now shaking our social, political, and rearry assertions, from center the agreement of the

tion that it was an abstraction, he said it and a temperaticality, and is now shaking our social, political, and moral systems from center to circumference. It is a characteristic of our people, as announced by Barke, that they anticipate events, and small tyranny in the tainted breeze. He did not want a bad principle, strengthened by precedent. The fundamental principle of our Government had been assailed, and it would not do to cry Peace, Peace; it is an abstraction. The dity of the Government was to maintain the rights of the people in the States, Territories, and elsewhere, to the extent of its Constitutional powers. That was a truism. The Senator from Illinois opposed it because he objected to its practical application. If its adoption was to accomplish disunion, it was evidence that the Government could no longer stand upon the Constitution. The Charleston and Chicago Conventions attached so much importance to the naturalized vote that they asserted the power of the Government to protect naturalized citizens everywhere; to go to war if necessary to do

committee, should it receive the sanction of Cong ad the approval of the President, and should its

mon foe.

The last part of Mr. Toombs's speech was not very well heard, but understood as vindicating the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston, and urging their ties of the judicial officers of the United States in the examination of ships intended to sail for the ports of Africa, and in the arrest and examination of colored persons imported in violation of the laws of the coun-try. Such, Mr. President, are the provisions proposed to be incorporated into the statutes of the Republic, by the enactment of this bill. Existing statutes, however return to Baltimere, with the view of uniting to lefeat the Republicans. Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) read a brief legal

argument against the doctrine of Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) corrected some state

ments in the speech of Mr. Toombs relating to himself

ersonally.
Mr. PLGH (Dem., Ala.) explained briefly that he should vote for most of these resolutions.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) should not trouble himself

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) should not trouble himself with what was the regular wing of the Democratic party at Charleston, but could tell his Northern Democratic friends that the Southern wing always would control it. They were sent here for practical legislation, not to discuss dogmas. If Senators could only get somebody to sit alongside, as a sort of tender to read extracts, these specches would last till the next Presidential election. The great idea of English liberty was freedom of the judiciary; the great object of the Federal Constitution was the establishment of an independent judiciary. He object of the Federal Constitution was the es-tablishment of an independent judiciary. He charged that the action of the Democracy was to defeat the action of the founders of the Government it this respect. The Democratic party had filled up the vindicate the fame of our country, now tarnished, and to promote the final extinction of a traffic which now pains the ear of the Christian and civilized world with the agonizing moans of the dispairing, suffering, dying sons and daughters of Africa.

Sundry amendments were offered, when the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Vs.) introduced a bill for the relief of Thomas Page of the United States Navy.

Referred. bench with politicians, and, worse than that, sought to make the Supreme Court a sort of stakeholder between the contending factions of the party. He denied that the Dred Scott decision bound anybody on the political the Dred Scott decision bound anybody on the political questions at issue. He next argued to show that the Ordinance of 1787 had been reaffirmed after the adoption of the Constitution and during the administration of General Washington. He further remarked that Indiana petitioned Congress for permission to have Slavery, but that the Committee, of which John Randolph was chairman, reported unfavorably upon it.

Mr. PUGH said Slavery did exist in Indiana, never heless, and by virtue of territorial legislation Congress id not act on the petition for Slavery. Mr. HALE suid that Indiana had done a good many

Mr. HALE said that indiana had done a good many things of which he did not approve. The fact was as he had stated, that Indiana asked Congress to allow her to bring in slaves, and Congress did not comply. Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) made an explanation in regard to the action of Indiana, showing that she held and protected slaves in defiance of the Ordinance of 1287 Advanced.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER hald before the House a special message of the President, similar to that communicated to the Senate on Saturday, recommending further legislation in regard to the recaptured Africaus.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) said, in addition to the slaves recaptured by the Mohawk, unofficial information had been received, that another cargo had been serized on the coast of Cuba. Hence, there should be prempt action on the part of Congress. It appeared to him that the only additional legislation required, was an explananation and construction of the act heretofore passed. His motion and the message were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SOMES (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the

lish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DUELL (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who has served in the army for a period of five years, although not in any of the wars in which the country has been

Other bills were introduced in relation to bounty

it; but they could not protect their own citizens on their ewn soil. He held that this protection to naturalized citizens could only be afforded according to the pinciples of international law, and not in accordance with our own manicipal regulations. The only place where the right was disputed to protect citizens was in the Territories, where the United States had exclusive control. What was the whole machinery of the Government for unless to protect these rights? It was worth nothing unless it did so. The resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi only looked to the protection of the Corstitutional rights. He went into the history of the government to show that the sovereign lands.
On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), the President was requested to furnish the House the information recently received relative to the Chinese cooley Mr. WELLS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a resolution

Mr. WELLS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a resolution, providing for a fine and imprisonment for the purchase of Africans imported into the country in violation of the law for the suppression of the slave-trade. Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Pa.) introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June.

Much confusion was consequent, and an ineffectual motion was usade to table it.

Mr. \$HEKMAN (Rep., O.) proposed an amendment, substituting the 18th, which Mr. Montgomery accepted, but refused a further amendment by Mr. Sherman providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted, 126 against 55.

Mr. MALLORY (S. Am., Ky.) from the Committee on Esads and Canals, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the enlargement of the branel of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

On notion of Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) the Pacific Railrand bill was made the special order on and after Railroad bill was made the special order on and after

Thursday.
On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) the House On notion of Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) the House, unders suspension of the rules, took up the Homestead bill as amended by the Senate, and substituted therefor the original House bill by 104 against 59. So the subject will again go to the Senate.

The House passed the Senate bill with an amendment to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the Navy. It gives them an average of 25 per centum over the present salaries.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill.

The proceedings throughout were more than ordinarily turbulent.

At five o'clock Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) said the repussion of the House and Country would be pro-

repussion of the House and Country would be promoted by an adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) wanted to go int

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lincoln informed of his Nomination. Chicago, Monday, May 21.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Na tional Convention, comprising President Ashmun and the Chairman of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. Lincoln his nomination, arrived at Sprinfield on Saturday night, and proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's residence, where Mr. Ashmun, in a brief speech, presented Mr. Lincoln the letter announcing

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. Charlman and Gentlemen of the Committer: I tender to you, and, through you, to the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my prefoundest thanks for the high honor done
me, which you formally announce. Deeply, and even
painfully, sensible of the great responsibility which is
inseparable from that honor—a responsibility which is
could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of
the far more eniment men and experienced statesmen
whose distinguished names were before the Convention. I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the
resolutions of the Convention denominated the platform, and without unreasonable delay respond to you,
Mr. Chairman, in writing; not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory and the nomination be
accepted. And now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand.

The various members of the Committee were then Mr. CHAIRNAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMIT

The various members of the Committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty slake of the hand.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 21, 1860. The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates May 11, reached St. Joseph this afternoon. The new May 11, reacted St. Joseph this intermoon. The actival is not especially important.

Arrived May 5, Brig Canal, from Valparaiso; Whalers Nevada and Sarah Warren, from Ascension Island; U. S. Sloep of War Cyane, from Panama Thi; Forest Queen, from New-York, Seiled, May 4, Ship Amethyst, from Beilugham Bay; May 6, Hamberg Bark Leuisa, from New-Archameel; May 6, Japanese Steemer Candenmorrah, for Honolulu; May 10, Ship Buena Vista, for do.

Business was more active from second hands, and a

Business was more active from second hands, and a good trade had been done with the country, but an increased movement from first hands being brought about by concessions and forced sales at auction, the whole tone of the market became weaker, and nearly every article was brought down to its real value. Provisions were sensibly lower and found no favor. The last accounts from New-York had depressed the views of buyers.

The steamer Golden Gate, which sailed for Panama on the 5th inst., took \$1,730,000 in treasure, \$1,500,000 of it being for New-York—a larger amount than was anticipated.

anticipated.

The Japanes corvette sailed homeward via Honolulu The Japanes corvette saired nomeward via Honoidit on the 7th inst., having been completely repaired at the Navy Yard free of charge. A farewell festival was given to her officers by the city officers and citizens of San Francisco. She started immediately after the arrival of the Pony Express, which brought news only 18 days from New-York. Her homeward trip will be a complete transpiring of pays around the

world inquicker time than ever before made.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of April 28, arrived at Carson Valley on the 7th inst. with news indicating the nomination of Stephen A. Donglas for the Presidency, which caused great embarrassment among

the Denocracy.

The California Republican State Convention to choose Presidential Electors is to meet at Sacramento At the local election at Stockton on the 7th inst. the

People's ticket triumphed over the Democratic.

Twelve or fourteen whites were massacred by Indians at the Big Bend of the Carson River on the night of the 7th inst. The Indians were three or four hundred strong, well mounted, and armed with gans. The affair created great excitement, and three or four armed. affair created great excitement, and three or four armed parties of from twelve to thirty each had started in pursuit. This express brought 100 letters from San

The Pike's Peak Express.

St. Joseph, Monday, May 21, 1860. The Pike's Peak Express, bringing Denver Cit ates of the 15th inst., has arrived. The weather at Denver was clear, cool, and

Advices from the head-waters of the Blue River state that rich gulch mines have been discovered, con-taining lump gold, varying in value from one to seven-teen dollars, and within from two to eighteen feet of

he surface. New discoveries were daily being made in the vicinty of Gregory's, of a promising nature.

Emigration was pouring in in torrents, and it is estimated that 5,000 people arrived via the Platte route last week. Other routes are also reported thronged.

Business was still dull, and very little gold was com-

ing from the mines.

The Indians of the plains were holding a Conference at the head of the Bijon Creek in reference to the oncroachments of the whites upon their grounds.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.
BUFFALO, Monday, May 21, 1860.
The order of business, the reports of Committees, was taken up.

The report of the Committee on Missions, authoriz

The report of the Committee on Missions, admorating the Bishops to establish a Mission and Annual Conference in Arizona and New-Mexico, which was pending at the adjournment on Saturday, was taken up and discussed at some length, and finally adopted, with an amendment that, until organized, the district be under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Board.
Reports were received from the Sunday-School Com-

Reports were received from the Sunday-School Committee and the Committee on German Work. The latter, among other things, favors the forming of the German Work in Cincinnati into a new Annual Conference, to be called the Cincinnati Conference of German Work.

The Committee on the Bible Cause submitted a somewhat lengthy report action for the Sunday Su

what lengthy report, setting forth the progress of th what lengthy report, setting forth the progress of and Bible circulation throughout the world, and more especially throughout the dominions of the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe and Asia, which work has been, and still is being vigorously prosecuted.

The rules were suspended, and Dr. Kingsley, from the Committee on Slavery, reported the vote of the

annual Conferences on the several propositions submit-ted by the last General Conference for a change of the rule in regard to Slavery, as follows: Cincinnati Kule—For it, 319; against it, 1,212.

Cincinnati Rule—For it, 319; against it, 1,212.

Providence Rule—For it, 1,232; against it, 1,329.

Erie Rule—For it, 1,735; against it, 1,416.

There had been had before the Committee 137 memorials against a change of the rule, from 32 Annual Conferences, signed by 3,999 memorialists, and 39 Quarterly Conferences. For a change of the rules, and for the extirpation of Slavery, there had been presented 811 memorials, from 33 Annual Conferences, signed by 45,827 memorialists, and 49 Quarterly Conferences.

The report was laid over, and ordered to be printed, and the Conference adjourned.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 21, 1860. The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived at 4

Clock this afternoon.

The news is one day later than that by the Adriatic t New-York, but presents no items of importance beyond a decrease in the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 41 per cent.

London, Thursday-a. m. The London Times (city article) dated last evening,

This being settling day, the Consols market open This being settling day, the Consols market opened with great firmness, but subsequently declined. Although a further considerable amount of gold was taken to the bank, it was considered certain that the rate of discount will be reduced \(\frac{1}{2}\) or perhaps \(\frac{1}{2}\) v cent. Political considerations exercised some influence during the day, owing to the smallness of the ministerial majority last night, and the currency of rumors that further opposition is contemplated on the paper question. Money was in fair supply at the bank, but there was no demand. The gold taken to the bank to-day, amounted to \(\pm\$130,000.

Paris. Thursday—a. in.

PARIS, Thursday—a. m.

The Moniteur announces that the Supreme Council of Commerce, appointed for the execution of the treaty with England, assembled on Monday last, and will in future meet on Monday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

LONDON, Thursday. The Grand Trunk Railway second debentures, amounting to over £1,000,000, are nearly all taken up at 80 to 84.

The Times has a disparaging leader on the Commercial Treaty, and recommends the prohibition of French paper, unless the prohibiting duty on paper is

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday,—p. m. — Cotton market steady; sales yesterday and to day 18,000 balles, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. Beradeviers quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged. Provisions dull. Tallow morninal. Produce generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday—p. m.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4; \$\pi\$ cent. Cossous closed to-day at \$55,2256 for money, and \$55,2256 for account. Holders of Tea demand an advance owing to reports of unfavorable news from China Shipping.

Meeting of the Admirers of Heenan

in Boston.

Boston, Monday, May 21, 1860.

The admirers of Heenan held a meeting at the Parker House to-night and appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions for a testimonial to him. Three hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed on the spot. Collision at Sea.

Bostos, Monday, May 21, 1860.
The steamer Cambridge, hence for Philadelphia, was in collision with the schooner David L. Bowers of New-York, Johnson, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, off Pollock Rip. The schooner sank, but the crew were saved. The steamer proceeded with loss of bowsprit. The General Assembly.

PITTSHURGH, Pa., Monday, May 21, 1860.

The General Assembly discussed to-day a special report taking ground against the dismission of the ministry. Nearly all the speakers favored the report, which was adopted without amendment by a large majority.

GERRIT SMITH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INSANITY.

EFFECT OF FALSE REPORTS.

Mr. Smith has addressed a long letter to William Goodell, editor of a weekly paper called The Principia, which is the first be has written since his release from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica. He describes the long and severe labors, both in the walks of business and benevolence, by which his brain was exhausted; but the atter prostration of it, which led to his insanity, he charges upon the address of the Democratic Vigi-

he charges upon the address of the Democratic Vigilance Committee. Mr. Smith says:

"Forgetting that human powers have limits, I forgot to think that I could not do all that I wished to do. But in a world where there is so much to do that few are found willing to do, it is not always easy to resist the temptation to overdo.

"For a dozen years before the last, I had at times suffered from dyspepsia, though by no means as severely as had many persons of my acquaintance. My suffering was mainly in quick and strong sympathy of my head with my dyspeptic stomach. Vertigo, and other most uncomfortable sensations—now as if my head were made of lead, and now as if it were made of cork—were among the products of this sympathy. Never did I suffer so much in this wise as when I wont to Congress. " But the dyspepsia, which began in the Fall of 1858, and continued a year, was attended by none of these sensations, and therefore, by none of the admentions involved in them. Palpitation of the heart, of which I have hitherto experienced nothing, was its incessant companion and chief signal.

of the heart, of which I have hitherto experienced nothing, was its incessant companion and chief signal.

My head felt well and my brain worked casy.

"Dr. Gray, the Superintendent of the Asylum, believes that even in the first half of the year 1859 I had come into that stage or character of insanity called exaltation of the mind." I never read, studied, nor wrote with more pleasure. I boasted that I could do more than at the age of 40. This being the condition of my brain, it is not at all strange that, although, as my nurse believes, I slept but three hours a night during most of that year liess than an average of one. during most of that year liess than an average of one hour a night during the last three weeks before I was removed to the Asylum), it should not occur to me that

during most of that year less tanhan average or was hour a night during the last three weeks before I was removed to the Asylum), it should not occur to me that so serious an injury as the loes of my reason would be the penalty for continuing the customary use of my brain. "Why the dyspepsia of 1858 and 1859 affected my heart, and produced no uncomfortable sensations in my head, I am not capable of explaining." "A false alarm one morning, while it did but disquiet the other members of my family, quite overcame me. The news, a few weeks after, of the death of my old and dear friend John Brown, and his two sons, was a great shock to me. It contributed not a little to hasten my condition to its crisis. Only three weeks after I went down under a troop of hallucinations. My family were reduced to poverty; they were cast off by their iriends and the world. Those who had put their property into my hands had lost it. I was bound in honor and justice to go to Virginia and stand by and suffer with my unfortunate friend. Indeed, it was only from believing that I was on my way to Virginia that I went so willingly to Utica. The idea, however, say my family, and my own memory says it also, which were beautiful and of the town was the time of and distressed my was that my that I went so willingly to Utica. The idea, however, say my family, and my own memory says it also, which most haunted and distressed me, was that my friends and relatives in the South believed that I had plotted their murder. No one now doubts that I got it from the terrible charges brought against me in the manifesto of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association. For it turns out, though of course I have no distinct recollection of it, that I continued until within a very few days of my going to the Asylum, to look over the newstanters. over the newspapers.

Mr. Smith proceeds to unfold the nature of the attack made upon him by the Vigilance Committee,

and adds:

"Finally, look at the atrocity of this manifesto lie. The frenzy of party polities has often driven men to violate the principles of a sound morality. But, when before was it ever known to involve a company of 31 men of high standing in the enormous crime of falling upon their fellow-citizen, and, in the face of their own face convictions of his impressed, patening, charges. upon their fellow-citizen, and, in the face of their own clear convictions of his innocence, fastening charges upon him, which they knew could not fail to serve mightily to blast his reputation; to expose him to the harassing and endangering action of the Courts; to outlaw him, and invite those whom these lying charges have filled with rage, to assassinate him?

"Perhaps there is one thing that is stranger and even guiltier than this enormous crime. It is that they who committed it are yet to show the first sign of repentance for it. But we must not fail to recollect that repentance is generally hastened by the fear of punishment; and that my thirty-one calumniators probably

ment; and that my thirty-one calumniators probably feel that they are not only too rich, but too numerou a band, to be in great danger of punishment. I trust however, that even in their case, also, the Scripture shall be verified, which declares, 'though hand join in 'hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.'"

CAPT. RYNDERS 18 TROUBLE.—Quite a storm is raging at the White House concerning Marshal Rynders, who left yesterday for New-York, and his removal from office is yet in dispute. The act of his assistants, in letting a shaver escape, has been excused on the ground that the warrant had not the mane of a Commissioner on it—a fact which they knew in advance and should have attended to. When a prisoner was arrested at the instance of the Government of Wurtemburg, and was permitted to escape in New-York, that Government was pacified with the dismissal of the party at fault. But since then that party has been reinststed, and now the King of Wurtemburg demands not only indemnity, but spelogy, both of which, I understand, will be made. Messes. Cobb, Toncey, Thompson, and Black, insist on Rynders's removal. The Attorney-General is very bitter, but the President says, that as Rynders is his appointment, he considers himself alone responsible for his retention in office. Cass and Floyd are opposed to the removal. John McKeon is counsel for the Government of Wurtemburg, and is prosecuting the matter with vigor. John McKeon is counsel for the matter with vigor. temburg, and is prosecuting the matter with vigor. Rynders left, I understand, uncertain as to the result. The President is his warm personal friend, and may save him. [Wash. Cor. Y., Y. Times.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB. The Republican Central Campaign Club met last evening at their rooms in Broadway, opposite the

ew-York Hotel. The rooms were crowded. Mr. Wm. HENRY FRY, in taking the chair, stated that this was not one of their regular meetings, but quite exceptional, and there were no minutes to be in-flicted on the audience. One of the objects of this club

quite exceptional, and there were no minutes to be inflicted on the audience. One of the objects of this club was to caltivate good social feeling, and not asperities. His father before him was an editor, and the motto of his paper was Principles and men, and not men, because, he said, there could be no principles without men. By the authorized method, a gentleman had been placed before the Republican party whom he presumed they were all in favor of. [Three cheers for Lincoln, and then three more for Hamlin.] There was no better man than Lincoln. There was nothing so stupendons in the Presidency that only one man could fill it. The men who went up from New-York went for Mr. Seward, but they were outvoted.

The men who were opposed to us called us Black Republicans; they were fond of colors. Now we had given them Lincoln green, which would make them look blue. [Laughter and applause.] Lincoln was descended from the old Puritan stock, which took off the head of Charles I. The stock went from Hingham, Massachusetts, to Pennsylyania, among the Quakers, then to Virginia and Kentucky. And Mr. Lincoln struggled along with the world and the law, and when it was necessary to pit a man against the Little Giant, they took him, a great giant, and be overpowered him. The people of Illinois were Lincoln men now, as they were in 1858; and they would be more so before November. [Applause.] We must act as a party, and strike together, and never slacken our efforts until victory perches on our banners.

Mr. Green said that there never had been at time in the history of the country when a party had been so early in the field, and with so much enthusiam. [Cheers.] Months ago, while the other parties had been demoralized and scattered to and fro, we, as Republicans, schooled in the great contest of 1856, felt ready for the contest. We never had been disbanded, and the time for further action had now arrived. We had our candidates, and we felt that their selection was the wisest which could be made. [Three cheers for Lincoln and Ham must look to Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. And when we were told at Chicago that one man would not do, and another would do, we must

Jersey. And when we were told at Chicago that one man would not do, and another would do, we must give up to them.

He gloried in the speech of our own Evarts, moving that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln be made unanimous. How different the Chicago and Charleston Conventions! The first ballots were only feelers; the third expressed the universal feeling of the Convention. We in this way taught the other parties that we were determined to win—that we were determined to win—that we were determined to carry out our platform and to carry in our candidates. We could tell more about the contest when we had opposing candidates, if we were ever going to have ary. We were ready now to enter this contest with a whole heart. Mr. Green concluded by predicting the success of Lincoln in November. [Lond applause.]

Dr. LANGES SCHWARTZ told a story about a vessel which had a large number of passengers and a terrible disease on board. One man took his wife, who was very sick, to the side of the vessel and pushed her overboard. The captain asked him why he did so. He said she was so sick he was afraid that William H. Seward would die in November, and so they had pushed him overboard. The Convention had decided it so that we should have Lincoln and Hamilin surely. He was in favor of Abraham Lincoln, and his German friends in Illinois wrote him that he was the right sort of a man for them. [Applause.]

Mr. A. C. Hilles thought the Chicago Convention had given us the right sort of a man, it was more attached to its principles. He had heard some of the Tammany men talking to-day about Mr. Seward as though they were very sore-headed on his account, and would never think of voting for anybody but Mr. Seward. He merely rose to renew his vows of devotion to the party.

Mr. Coppus read the following from The Tribune.

Seward. He merely rose to renew his vows of devotion to the party.

Mr. Corvirs read the following from The Tribune
of June 13, 1856:

Mr. Hanlin rose and asked to be excused from serving as
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said for the
nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had been almost
a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agritated
the country, he had rarely attered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party—more than anything that
could aritate and distant it is harmony. Although he believed
the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and
political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequaled in the history
of almost any country—still, with a desire to promote
harmony, concord, and brotherly feeling, he sat quickly and all
the exciting debate which held to tha fatal result, and opposed it
not by his voice, but by a consistant, steady, and uniform vote—
not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with he instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a
unanimous vote; but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that parly with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the soleum pledges of the President of the United
States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had two he arrowed and recognized to the transfer of the transfer

The motion to sense was agreed to.

He continued, giving a synopsis of the difference between the Democratic and Republican platforms. Ho had had a Seward fever before the nomination; the wet blanket which somebody had spoken about had taken it out of him, and he was now a well man. He knew that they would all go forward and do all in their

Mr. LANGTRY said he loved Seward much, but he face on the eve of a great battle. It was to be decided whether Human Slavery should defeat liberty in this land of liberty. We now had a much stronger party than in 1856, and a much weaker foe. Success was within one.

within our grasp.

Loud cries and cheers for Ullmann brought forward that gentlemen. He said that he had come here to hear gentlemen who were come from Chicago. He had told this Club before the Convention that he had bad told this Club before the Convention that he had full confidence in it, and was sure that they could come to a better determination there than we could here; that while he had high veneration for the statesman of New-York, yet should that Convention confer the honor of its selection upon another, he, for one, would give him, should give him, ought to give him, his hearty and full support. No man appreciated William H. Seward more than he. He needed not the distinguishing power of the Presidency of the United States to give him a name and a place in its history. But we must remember that there were other men, other orators, other statesmen who had upheld Republican principles as well as he.

He thanked God that there was such a man as Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] There could not be a more

He thanked God that there was such a man as Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] There could not be a more representative man than Abraham Lincoln. With nothing but what God gave him, with no aiding parentage, with none of the goods of this world, in such a position that whatever he migh attain he could owe it only to himself and to his God, born in the then bloody ground of Kentucky, taken to Illinois, then growing up to manhood, he took his place among the chiefs of the people, and in 1838 contested every hamlet of the State with the leading man of the Democratic party, and in all the attributes of a man he showed himself to be a statesman and an orator, head and shoulders above him. Of one thing let them be sure, the next President of the United States was born, and his name was Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applianse.]

Plause.] Chas. S. Spencer, esq., said it required some time Chas. S. Spencer, esq., said it required some time for a man of as weak physique as he to recover from the shock of the news of the nomination. But he was a Republican, and he was willing to sacrifice his indi-vidual preferences to patriotism and to his country. While he was ready to devote his energies to the suc-cess of the Republican party, yet he pledged himself at each recurring election to work his hardest for Wm. H. Seward. [Lond applause.] The Association adjourned to Thursday.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The members of the Fourth Ward Republican Association held a meeting at their headquarters, No. 218.
William street, last evening, Henry II. Huelat in the chair. The Presidential nomination was duly ratified chair. The Presidential nomination was duly ratified in a set of resolutions and highly lauded in several short speeches. Several new members were added to the list, and the meeting adjourned.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS The members of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association held an enthusiastic meeting hast night at their new hall in Meily's Hotel, on Third avenue, betheir new hall in Meny's Hotel, on Third avenue, be-tween One-bundred-and-twenty-second and One-bun-dred-and-twenty-third streets [Harlem]. The hall is of good size, well ventilated, and capable of accommo-dating about 250 persons. Mr. A. Stone was called to the chair, and Wn. E. Lakon appointed Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business, a reso-lution was offered that the Association get up a grand; demonstration in that village on the Fourith of July. On motion, a Committee of Arrangements was ap-pointed.

pointed.

Mr. E. F. Brown offered a resolution indicative of
the sense of the members of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association, that the platform of principles a topted by the Republican National Convention at Cuicago meets with their hearty and cordial approval, and that

See Eighth Page.